

that it was not connected with a hidden charge. Any wires found were very carefully traced out to their ends. Planks from the floors were removed in order to detect any trap which might be placed there. In the two cases above described the sandbags were first carefully removed and then the string above the door and the fuse leading from the strikers were found and cut before the door was opened. The detonator was then taken from the charge and the explosives carried outside.

The shelters had been very little damaged by shell fire although apparently no shell larger than a six-inch had made a direct hit upon any of them. One wall only a foot thick facing the Allied lines had successfully resisted a direct hit from a small caliber shell.

During this period Lt. Field and his men were busy with various activities. They investigated and made sanitary the drinking water supplies, did road patrol work repairing damage done by enemy fire, salvaged various material, strung wire and repaired trenches and bridges.

On September 3rd a Division of which the 105th Engineers was a part, was transferred from the 2nd British Army and attached to the 1st and 3rd. The Regiment was relieved in the line on the 3rd and the movement to the new position was completed by 11:00 A. M. on the 4th.

On the 6th, after a day's rest, the Regiment moved by three trains, the trip being very uncomfortable and in some cases as many as 40 men being crowded into the small French box cars. The trip was made via Bergues, Dunkirk, Calais, to the St. Pol area at Bryas, arriving at 4:30 in the morning of the 7th. After a